Kentucky Gazette.

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To Chriſtopher Greenup Eſq.

SIR,

PUNCTUALITY in our intercourſe with the *great* is indiſpenſible, and I ſhould be the moſt ungrateful of men were I to loſe a ſingle moment in acknowledging your extreme condeſcenſion in having paid the ſlighteſt attention to the contemptible performance of an inſignificant anonymous writer. I am now honored with your notice, and ſhall take thoſe liberties to which I conceive that honor entitles me. My reply to your labored production ſhall be made with plainneſs and promptitude. But I would not wiſh you to expect from me an exact imitation of your truly original and elegant manner of inveſtigating this ſubject. Having formed an opinoin of *my own*, I truſt I ſhall be able to ſupport it by reference to *your* public confeſſions and ſtatement, without reſorting to Philadelphia for treaſury documents, or the treaſurer's aſſiſtance. Unaccuſtomed to the language of invective, and taught to believe that an inveſtigation of public meaſures may be made without involving private animoſities, *you* muſt not expect from me a repetition of that ſcurrility which an innocent man would have tho't unneceſſary to his defence—which a gentleman would have been aſhamed to uſe—and which I have too great a regard for decency to retort. No ſir—the ſubject alone occupies my attention; and it was a ſenſe of the injury done to my country, and not any particular animoſity towards you, which induced me to drag you before the tribunal of the public.

After an obſtinate ſilence of near twelve months, you have at length anſwered to your name—have acknowledged my right to inveſtigate, and that of the people to decide on the merits or demerits of your public character.

This enquiry muſt have excited your warmeſt indignation. Nearly a year has elapſed and yet the fever of your reſentment has not ſubſided. Great indeed muſt have been the meaſure of your wrath, when it could ſtimulate a *courtier by trade* to uſe thoſe *uncourtly* epithets which diſfigure your truly claſſical performance. But I would remind you that paſſion is not always a proof of innocence; and that the moſt notorious culprits frequently adopt the moſt inſolent and indecent behaviour when ſummoned to the bar of their country. Whilſt the impotent virulence of your invective, and the childiſh indecency of your language excite univerſal diſguſt, they ſhall not prevent me from ſupporting the charges which I have made, nor will they change the firm impartiality of the people, who are *your* creators and conſtitutional judges. Your private conduct has nothing to do with the preſent enquiry, and I ſhall ſtudiouſly avoid every remark which does not ſtrictly apply to your public character.

It is my intention to comprize your political ſins in one publication; and that the facts on which I ſhall rely may admit of no diſpute; I ſhall require and expect your unequivocal anſwers to a few plain queſtions.

When ſeveral gentlemen in this country expreſſed to you their diſſatisfaction with the vote you had given, did you not then declare that the conduct of the ſecretary of the treaſury met with your *pointed diſapprobation*, and that your vote was given in his favor, not becauſe you were convinced of his innocence, but becauſe the enquiry was not brought forward in a legal and conſtitutional manner?

Have you not aſſerted that the conduct of that officer could only be examined by *impeachment*, and that you hoped that the enquiry would be renewed in that ſhape?

How will you reconcile ſuch declarations with your preſent elaborate and unqualified vindication of that corrupter of American policy—that prodigal of the revenues of his country?

Permit me too to enquire why you have abandoned the important poſt aſſigned you by your too credulous conſtituents at the very moment when your preſence was all-important to your country? Were you not aware that the moſt momentous queſtions which ever agitated the councils of a nation were depending and undetermined at the time when your inexcuſable *deſertion* took place? Did you not leave Congreſs on or before the 26th of May, and have not the public papers informed you that ſeveral bills of the moſt intereſting nature underwent their firſt reading on the 4th of June, and that an adjournment had not taken place on the 13th of that month? Could you hope, that by an inſipid publication in favor of an officer, now fallen into merited diſrepute with his fellow citizens, you would ſecure your next election more effectually than by a patient and faithful diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in you by your conſtituents?

To you theſe are intereſting queſtions; and upon your anſwers will depend an important part of my reply to your publication. I hope that your anſwers will be immediate and unequivocal. They cannot coſt you either time or trouble. They will not require the aid of treaſury documents, nor the ſupport of certificates from the hireling caſhier of a bank already fattened on the ſpoils of the people. My reply ſhall not conſume the labors of a year, neither ſhall it occupy that voluminous ſpace in a newspaper to which the productions of the *great* are excluſively entitled.

A word more before I part with you for the preſent. You inſinuate that my enquiry into your conduct was dictated by ſecret malice, and that I had entrenched myſelf behind an anonymous ſignature to evade the thunder of your reſentment. Let me now aſſure you that my name was withheld from that publication becauſe I wiſhed to avoid the appearance of oſtentation, and becauſe I have ever thought that *ſentiments* and not *ſignatures* ſhould command the attention of a free and enlightened people. Suffer me alſo to remind you that my name has always been in the poſſeſſion of the printer, and my perſon equally acceſſible; and that both always have been and yet are within your reach, and ready to attend the calls of your wounded pride. Conſcious of the rectitude of my intentions and the truth of thoſe charges which I have preferred againſt you, I ſhall never ſhrink from the taſk of ſupporting them; and I ſneer at the idea that my perſonal ſecurity ſhould ever be endangered by ſo meek and ſo good natured a *thing* as you. True it is that your late publication is not in perfect uniſon with the general harmony of your temper; but I have long ago learned that the bluſterer is ſeldom brave, and that the man who deſcends to the uſe of low ſcurrillous language ſeldom deals in more deadly weapons.

A REPUBLICAN.

CONGRESS.

The following Letters

Accompanied a Meſſage of the Preſident of the United States on the 20th of May.

To his excellency the Governor of Kentucky.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 29, 1793.

SIR,

THE Commiſſioners of Spain, reſiding here, have complained to the Preſident of the United States, that certain perſons at this place are taking meaſures to excite the inhabitants of Kentucky to join in an enterprize againſt the Spaniſh dominions on the Miſſiſſippi; and in evidence of it, have produced the printed addreſs now incloſed. I have it therefore in charge from the Preſident to deſire you to be particularly attentive to any attempts of this kind among the citizens of Kentucky, and if you ſhall have reaſon to believe any ſuch enterprize meditated, that you put them on their guard againſt the conſequence, as all acts of hoſtility committed by them on nations at peace with the United States are forbidden by the laws, and will expoſe them to puniſhment: And that in every event, you take thoſe legal meaſures which ſhall be neceſſary to prevent any ſuch enterprize.

In addition to conſiderations reſpecting the peace of the general union, the ſpecial intereſts of the ſtate of Kentucky would be particularly committed, as nothing could be more inauſpicious to them than ſuch a movement, at the very moment when thoſe intereſts are under negociation between Spain and the United States.

I have the honor to be,
with the greateſt reſpect
and eſteem, ſir, &c.
TH. JEFFERSON.

Kentucky, October 5th, 1793.

SIR,

I have juſt now been honored with your favor of the 29th of Auguſt, wherein you obſerve, that the Spaniſh Commiſſioners have complained to the Preſident of the United States, that certain perſons are taking meaſures to excite the inhabitants of Kentucky to join in an enterprize againſt the Spaniſh dominions on the Miſſiſſippi. I think it my duty to take this early opportunity to aſſure you that I ſhall be particularly attentive to prevent any attempts of that nature from this country. I am well purſuaded, at preſent, none ſuch is in contemplation in this ſtate. The citizens of Kentucky poſſeſs too juſt a ſenſe of the obligations they owe the general government, to embark in any enterprize that would be ſo injurious to the United States.

I have the honor to be,
with very great reſpect
and eſteem, ſir, &c.
ISAAC SHELBY.

The honorable
Thomas Jefferſon Eſq.
Secretary of State.

To his Excellency the Gov. of Kentucky.

Germantown, November 9, 1793.

SIR,

I have received from the Repreſentatives of Spain here, information of which the following is the ſubſtance. That on the ſecond of October, four Frenchmen of the names of La Chaiſe, Charles Delpeau, Mathurin, and Gignoux, ſet out in the ſtage from Philadelphia for Kentucky; that they were authoriſed by the Miniſter of France here to excite and engage as many as they could, whether of our citizens or others on the road or within your government, or any where elſe, to undertake an expedition againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements within our neighbourhood, and in event to deſcend the Ohio and Miſſiſſippi and attack New-Orleans, where they expect ſome naval co-operation: that they were furniſhed with money for theſe purpoſes and with blank Commiſſions to be filled up at their diſcretion. I incloſe you the diſcription of theſe four perſons in the very words in which it has been communicated to me.

Having laid this information before the Preſident of the United States, I have it in charge from him to deſire your particular attention to theſe perſons, that they may not be permitted to excite

within our territories or carry from thence any hoſtilities into the territory of Spain. For this purpoſe, it is more deſirable that thoſe peaceable means of coercion ſhould be uſed which have been provided by the laws; ſuch as the binding to the good behaviour theſe, or any other perſons exciting or engaging in theſe unlawful enterprizes, indicting them or reſorting to ſuch other legal proceſs, as thoſe learned in the laws of your ſtate may adviſe. Where thoſe fail, or are inadequate, ſuppreſſion by the militia of the ſtate has been ordered and practiſed in the other ſtates. I hope that the citizens of Kentucky, will not be decoyed into any participation in theſe illegal enterprizes againſt the peace of their country, by any effect they may expect from them on the navigation of the Miſſiſippi. Their good ſenſe will tell them, that it is not to be effected by half meaſures of this kind, and that their ſureſt dependence is on thoſe regular meaſures which are purſuing and will be purſued by the general Government, and which flow from the united authority of all the ſtates.

I have the honor to be &c.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Leſignalement du Sieur La Chaiſe, taille de 5 pieds 9 1 2 pouces, figure alongee, cheve a rond, grand favrois, taille bien faite.

Signalement de Deplean, taille de 5 pieds 9 pouces, figure alongee, les yeux en onces grand cheveux alonge, un peu blonde, paie de la figure.

Signale de Gignoux, taille de 5 pieds 6 pouces, cheveux et ſourcils chatens, nes gros, bouche moyenne menton rond.

January 13th, 1794.

SIR,

AFTER the date of my laſt letter to you, I received information that a commiſſion had been ſent to general Clark, with powers to name and commiſſion other officers, and to raiſe a body of men: no ſteps having been taken by him (as far as has come to my knowledge) to carry this plan into execution. I did not conceive it was either proper or neceſſary for me to do any thing in the buſineſs.

Two Frenchmen, Lachaiſe and Delpeau have lately come into this ſtate; I am told they declare, publicly, they are in daily expectation of receiving a ſupply of money, and that as ſoon as they do receive it, they ſhall raiſe a body of men and proceed with them down the river. Whether they have any ſufficient reaſon to expect to get ſuch a ſupply, or any ſerious intention of applying in that manner if they do receive it, I can form no opinion.

I judge it proper, as the Preſident had directed you to write to me on this ſubject, to give you this information that he may be appriſed as fully as I am of the ſteps which have been and are now taking here in this matter. If the Preſident ſhould hereafter thiuk it neceſſary to hold any further communication with the Executive of this ſtate on this ſubject, I with him to be full and explicit as to the part which he wiſhes and expects me to act. That if what is required of me, ſhould in my opinion, be within my conſtitutional powers, and in the line of my duty I may hereafter have it in my power to ſhew that the ſteps which I may take were not only within my legal powers, but were alſo required by him.

I have great doubts even if they do attempt to carry their plan into execution (provided they manage their buſineſs with prudence) whether there is any legal authority to reſtrain or puniſh them, at leaſt before they have actually accompliſhed it. For if it is lawful for any any one citizen of this ſtate, to leave it, it is equally ſo for any number of them to do it. It is alſo lawful for them to carry with them any quantity of proviſions, arms and ammunition: and if the act is lawful in itſelf, there is nothing but the particular intention with which it is done that can poſſibly make it unlawful, but I know of no law which inflicts a puniſhment on intention only, or any criterion by which to decide what would be ſufficient evidence of that intention, if it was a proper ſubject of a legal cenſure.

I ſhall upon all occaſions, be averſe to the exerciſe of any power which I do not conſider myſelf as being clearly and explicitly inveſted with, much leſs would I aſſume power to exerciſe it againſt men who I conſider as friends and brethren, in favor of a man whom I view as an enemy and a tyrant. I ſhall alſo feel but little inclination to take an active part in puniſhing or reſtraining any of my fellow citizens for a ſuppoſed intention, only to gratify or remove the fears of the miniſter of a prince who openly withholds from us an invaluable right, and who ſecretly inſtigates againſt us a moſt ſavage and cruel enemy.

But whatever may be my private opinion as a man, as a friend to liberty, an American citizen, and an inhabitant of the Weſtern Waters, I ſhall at all times hold it as my duty to perform whatever may be conſtitutionally required of me as Governor of Kentucky, by the Preſident of the United States.

I have the honor to be,
with very great reſpect,
your moſt obedient ſervant.
ISAAC SHELBY.

The Hon. Thomas Jefferſon Eſq. Secretary of State.

From Edm: Randolph.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1794.

SIR,

THE letter which your excellency addreſſed to my predeceſſor on the thirteenth of January, 1794, has been laid before the Preſident of the United States, and I have it in charge from him, to recall to your view the ſtate of things with which it is connected.

You were informed, ſir, on the 29th of Auguſt, 1793, that the commiſſioners of Spain had complained of attempts to excite the inhabitants of Kentucky to an enterprize againſt the Spaniſh dominions on the Miſſiſippi; that the Preſident requeſted you to be attentive to circumſtances of this kind: that if ſuch an enterprize was meditated, your citizens ought to be put on their guard againſt the conſequences; and that you ſhould adopt the neceſſary legal meaſures for preventing it: as acts of hoſtility, committed by our citizens againſt nations at peace with the United States, were forbidden by the laws, and would ſubject the offenders to puniſhment.

That every effectual exhortation might be combined with a ſenſe of duty, it was at the ſame time repreſented to you, that "In addition to conſiderations reſpecting the peace of the general union, the ſpecial intereſts of the ſtate of Kentucky, would be particularly committed; as nothing could be more inauſpicious to them, than ſuch a movement at the very moment when thoſe intereſts were under negociation between Spain and the United States."

Your excellency's anſwer on the fifth October, 1793, gave a ſatisfactory aſſurance of your readineſs to counteract any deſign from Kentucky againſt the Spaniſh dominions on the Miſſiſippi; of your perſuaſion that none ſuch was then in contemplation in your ſtate; and of your citizens poſſeſſing too juſt a ſenſe of the obligations, which they owe to the general government, to embark in any enterprize ſo injurious to the United States.

It was, therefore, with full confidence in your zeal, that on the 6th of November, 1793, upon the repreſentation of the commiſſioners of Spain, you were farther informed that on the ſecond of October, 1793, four Frenchmen, of the names of La Chaiſe, Charles Delpeau, Mathurin and Gignoux, had ſet out in the ſtage from Philadelphia to Kentucky, authorized by the then Miniſter of France here to engage as many as they could, whether of our citizens, or others, on the road, or within your ſtate, or elſewhere, to undertake an expedition againſt the Spaniſh ſettlements within our neighbourhood, and in event, to deſcend the Ohio and Miſſiſippi, and to attack New Orleans, where naval co-operation was expected; and that they were furniſhed with money for theſe purpoſes, and with blank commiſſions, to be filled up at their diſcretion. Your excellency was requeſted to check thoſe hoſtilities, and in doing ſo to prefer thoſe peaceable means of coercion which had been provided by the laws, (ſuch as the binding to the good behavior or indicting, or to reſort to ſuch other legal proceſs, as thoſe learned in the laws of your ſtate might adviſe. The letter conveying the foregoing intelligence, proceeds thus: "Where theſe fail or are inadequate, a ſuppreſſion by the militia of the ſtate has been ordered and practiſed in other ſtates. I hope that the citizens of Kentucky will not be decoyed into any participation in theſe illegal enterprizes againſt the peace of their country, by any effect which they may expect from them on the navigation of the Miſſiſippi. Their good ſenſe will tell them that it is not to be effected by half meaſures of this kind: and that their ſureſt dependence is on thoſe regular meaſures which are purſued, and will be purſued by the general government, and which flow from the united authority of all the ſtates."

After the impreſſion made by your letter of the 5th of October, 1793, you will naturally conclude, how difficult it was to reconcile it with your laſt of the 13th January, 1794.

As the conſtitution and laws of the United States, are to govern the conduct of all; ſo cannot it be well imagined, that the Preſident intended to impoſe upon your excellency any departure from them. You were aſked to prefer peaceable means of coercion; and for that purpoſe to conſult thoſe who were learned in the laws of your ſtate, to deſignate legal proceſs. I ſhall not preſume upon the imperfect knowledge, which can be obtained here, of the juriſprudence of Kentucky, to determine, whether any, or what ſpecies of proceſs was admiſſable. I beg leave to obſerve, that if in the opinion of the judges, no preventative or other ſtep could be ſupported, the Preſident required none. My predeceſſor, in his letter of November 6, 1793, arguing from what is uſual in the United States; and recollecting what prevails in Virginia, many of the laws of which are underſtood to be incorporated in your code, naturally ſuggeſted the propriety of binding to the good behaviour, and indicting. And indeed what government can be deſtitute of the means of ſelf defence, as to ſuffer with impunity, its peace to be drawn into jeopardy by hoſtilities levied within its territory, againſt a foreign nation in order to be proſtrated at the will of tumultuous individuals, and ſcenes of bloodſhed and civil war to be introduced.

You intimate a doubt, ſir, whether the two Frenchmen la Chaiſe and Del Peau, can be reſtrained or puniſhed, before they have actually accompliſhed their plan, & aſſign as a reaſon for the doubt, that any number of your citizens may lawfully leave your ſtate, and carry with them any quantity of proviſions, arms and ammunition. Hence you conclude that theſe acts being lawful, a particular intention cannot render them unlawful, and that no criterion exiſts for deciding ſuch an intention. If there be no peculiarity in the laws of Kentucky, and it is allowable to reaſon from general principles, or an analogy the practice of other ſtates, we might except from a candid reviſion of theſe ſentiments that a contrary reſult would ariſe in your mind. That foreigners ſhould meddle in the affairs of a government, where they happen to be, has ſcarcely ever been tolerated, and is often ſeverely puniſhed. That foreigners ſhould point the force of a nation, againſt its will to objects of hoſtility, is an inva-ſion of its dignity, its tranquility and even ſafety. Upon no principle can the individuals, on whom ſuch guilt ſhall be fixed, bid the government to wait, as your excellency would ſeem to ſuppoſe, until their numbers ſhall defy the ordinary animadverſions of law: and until they are incapable of being ſubdued but by force of arms.

[To be continued.]

VALENCIENNES, March 16.

A few days ago the French to the number of 3000 with four pieces of cannon, arrived at the village of Youi, on the cauſeway between Bouchain and Cambray, which they immediately began to pillage. The whole village would have been ſacked, but for a detachment of about 80 Auſtrian huſſars, who making their appearance before the village, led the carmagnoles to ſuppoſe that a ſtrong corps was approaching to dildodge them, and cauſed them to retreat, carrying with them fifty waggons loaded with their ſpoils. The day before yeſterday the Republicans returned 6000 men ſtrong, and accompliſhed the ruin of that ill fated village.

The head quarters of the Prince of Cobourg are ſtill here, and notwithſtanding the contrary reports, which have been in circulation theſe few laſt days, it is not likely that any great movement will happen in our army before the 25th of this month.

BRUSSELS, March 15.

Laſt week the French made a dreadful incurſion into the principality of of Chimay. On Friday, they entered the town, cut to pieces a ſmall body of troops that attempted to oppoſe them, pillaged all the houſes, and ſet fire to the place in four different parts. In retreating with their booty, they pillaged and burned ſeveral villages, particularly Virelle and Languy. Sixty eight Auſtrians and twenty one peaſants were killed. At Languy, ſeven Frenchmen, who ſtaid behind the reſt to plunder, were taken by the Auſtrian huſſars, and put to the ſword.

General Beaulieu, whoſe head quarters are ſtill at Arlon, has ſent to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg for reinforcements, to enable him to oppoſe the attempts of the French army of the Moſelle on that part of the frontier.

March 16.

The French, it is poſitively aſſerted, have agreed to give a large ſum of money to the king of P——, part of which has already paſſed their frontier, in conſideration whereof, his P——n majeſty, who it is ſaid, does not conſider himſelf immediately intereſted in the war, ſigns with them a treaty of peace and alliance.

The two French commiſſioners at Frankfort are to put a finiſhing hand to this buſineſs.

The demand made by his Ruſſian majeſty for bread and forage, to ſo large an amount, is eſtimated at 20 millions of florins. The

peror has offered to pay the half, which has been refused, because he owes the king of Prussia already fifty millions, furnished him during the present war, the payment of which is now required.—The king of Prussia instead of diminishing his demands upon the circles, in consequence of the difficulties it has met with, has augmented it. He now demands that they shall also make good to him 250 German florins for every man that may desert, or be killed during the war.

There is another report equally important, and which, if equally true, developes the views of the king of Prussia. It is said that his troops having been admitted into that part of Selesia still remaining to Austria, have seized several posts of importance, and particularly the passages in the Carpathian mountains, which separate that country from the other states of the house of Austria.

In short some believe that his design is to possess himself of the remainder of Silisia, which formerly belonged to the family, as an indemnity for the money lent the emperor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.

The insurrections in Arabia are growing daily more and more formidable. The sect called Vehadi, possess a design of sapping the foundation of the Mahometan religion; they had been preparing during sixty years, in a most mysterious manner, to carry into execution their plans, which they now consider sufficiently ripe to carry into execution.

LONDON, April 1.

The American Minister's answer to the late British remonstrance, and the requisition of so considerable a quantity of brass ordinance, muskets, and warlike stores, by the American Secretary at War, added to the additional imposts and duties laid on the tonnage of English ships and merchandize, imported into the United States, are acts, which certainly augur nothing very friendly at the present crisis towards the interests of this country.

WINCHESTER, June 2.

We may shortly expect to hear of a severe naval engagement off our capes as the Dedalus and Terpsichore, two English frigates (the former commanded by Sir Charles Knowles, and the latter by Capt. Bowen) sailed from Hampton roads a few days ago, and were immediately followed by two French frigates of inferior force, who were determined to arrest their course as soon as they got fairly out of sight of land, and convoy his Britanic majesty's ships back to their former station, or perish in the attempt.

From the Massachusetts Centinel.

One thing is clear, that if the French have no possessions left in the West-Indies, there can be no presumption that American vessels found in those latitudes are bound to such, and therefore if any of our vessels should be detained, plundered or carried into port, it must be the effect of hardened villany, premeditated piracy, or infamous policy, and should be resented by immediate reprisals.

The encroachments of the English on our territory in the Western country, some may foolishly imagine will rouse this country to retaliate for past injuries, but our wise men will no doubt find in them an additional reason for negotiation, and a sufficient motive for the appointment of another envoy extraordinary.

Lexington, July 19.

On Thursday last GENERAL SCOTT left Georgetown; previous to which the Kentucky Volunteers to the amount of 1600 had marched, and numbers have gone on since. Maurice Langhe, who has been some time indisposed, and lately insane, wandered off from this town on Sunday last, and was found dead on Wednesday, in the woods near the town: an inquest was had on the body, whose verdict was, that he died a natural death!

[For more advertisements, see GAZETTE EXTRA.]

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to make payment against the middle of next month, as he expects to leave this at that time for Philadelphia. And all those having accounts against me will please to render them immediately, as I wish to have my books closed.

HUGH M'ILVAIN.

N. B. The subscriber has just received a general assortment of BOOKS, which he will sell very low for cash. H. M.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that have done duty under the several officers agreeable to the dates herein after inserted, who have not been paid for their services, upon application to the subscriber, or his clerk, in Bourbon their accounts will be settled and paid off; and in order to prevent any disappointments in the business, receipts must be given by the individuals, or powers of attorney made before December 1792, and acknowledged before a justice of the peace for the Commonwealth, unless the person have deceased and probate of the applicant's being heir at law to the deceased produced, a certificate of the person applying, from his officer, will be necessary to prevent fraud. The following is the names of the officers and dates.

Lieutenant John Blain, from the 5th of May to the 5th of July, in 1791.

Capt. Eyram Rout, from July the 4th to September the 4th, in 1791.

Capt. Thomas M'Clanahan, from May the 4th to the 9th of July, in 1791.

Capt. Rodes Thomson, from 29th April to the 15th August, 1791.

Ensign Robert Knox, from May the 11th to July 11th, 1791.

Lieutenant Squire Grant, from the 26th of August to the 5th of September, in 1791.

Capt. Haden Athy, from May the 10th to July the 11th, in 1791.

This money issued for the payment, is in bank Notes of various amounts.

3w JOHN EDWARDS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, at the mouth of Silver creek, Madison county, a bay Mare, about four feet six inches high, about 3 or 4 years old, no brand perceivable, a small star in her forehead, posted and appraised to 6l.

WILLIAM TURPIN.

June 1. †

Three Dollars REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Cincinnati, on Monday evening last, a bright bay Horse, about four years old, fourteen hands and one inch high, thod all round, and marked on the near shoulder and buttock with M. B. when he trots, appears a little lame; as he was raised in Kentucky, it is supposed he will steer that way; he was brought to Middle town, above Columbia, by a Mr. William Barns, from whom I purchased him. Whoever takes up said horse, and delivers him to me, shall have the above reward, and reasonable allowance for expences besides, paid by me.

R. M'CLURE.

Cincinnati June 28, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Jefferson county, a bay Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, four years old, a star in her forehead, a small snip between her nostrils, one hind foot white, and one white fore foot, not docked, appraised to 10l.

Jacob Kuykendall.

June 20, 1794. †

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Two Mile creek, Clarke county, a sorrel Mare, twelve years old, fourteen hands and a half high, a star & stroke down her face, some saddle marks, lately bled in the neck, a lump on the near hind hock, galled lately with the girs, appraised to 9l.

‡ PETER DANIEL.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the lands of James Sodusky, about three miles from Millers mill, on Hingston's fork of Licking, a sorrel Horse, four years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, with a long blaze in his face spreading over his nose, branded on the near shoulder thus G, appraised to 9l.

† HENRY STAFFORD.

May 24, 1794.

Whereas there is a report circulating that mr. David Kennedy attempted to rob me of my Watch:—This is what I say in that respect: on the day that mr. Cox was to have been executed in Lexington, mr. Kennedy and myself pulled each other in the crowd, and I felt something catch as hang to my watch chain, upon which I said, "Sir you have catched hold of my watch chain." Mr. Kennedy said, "I beg your pardon, I hope there is no offence," and as he tells me it was an accident, I do not presume to contradict him, and hope the public will think so, and put a stop to such pernicious report. Given under my my hand this 11th day of July 1794.

MOSES BLEDSOE.

Teste,
Leonard Garnett.
William Cox. tw

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Nelson county, a sorrel Horse, with a blaze face, his right eye a glass eye, fourteen hands and one inch high, branded on the near shoulder with a heart, eight years old, trots naturally, shod all round, appraised to 10l.

EEtp James Slaughter.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford County; a brown bay horse, about 3 years old nearly four teen hands high with a long bob til brandeds thus g on the near shoulder has on an old bell.

William Rankin.

April 6. §

WHEREAS I gave William Hays, of Fayette county, a power of attorney to collect and receive money of Thomas Smith of Jefferson county, on account of Richard Goode of the state of North Carolina, dated some time in the year 1792. I hereby revoke the said power, and declare it to be void and of no effect.

LEONARD K. BRADLEY,
Agent for Richard Goode.

Mr. Bradford:

PLEASE to inform the public, that on the 28th day of June 1793. I was induced, by the false persuasions of a certain Patrick Kilpatrick to enter into a state of matrimony with him, since which I am fully assured he has another wife. That with other lawful objections induces me to declare the marriage void, and that I shall apply to the next generel assembly for a separation.

Elizabeth Case.

Nelson county, July 10, 1794. †tw

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Lexington, a small black HORSE, with a blaze face, his head and tail grey; branded on the neck WH, the letters filled with white hairs; he is five years old this spring; paces and trots; any person delivering said horse to me shall receive three dollars reward.

WILLIAM HUGHES.

July 17, 1794. †tw

Woodford court of Quarter Sessions, June term, 1794.

Peyton Short, Complant.
Against
James Wilkinson & Humphrey Marshall, } Defdts.

In Chancery.

THE defendant James not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth, therefore, on the motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant James appear here on the first day of September court next and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the Clear creek Baptist meeting house on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the door of the court house of this county.

A copy. teste
Cave Johnson, C. C.

DANIEL CARD & BRO.

Have just arrived at Frankfort, with a

FRESH & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hard Ware and Queens Ware,

Which they are now opening for sale, at their Store in Frankfort on the most moderate terms for Cash, Furs, Pack-Horses or Beaves.

6w Frankfort, July 15, 1794.

FOR SALE
ON MODERATE TERMS,
THREE VALUABLE
HOUSES AND LOTS,

IN this town, and two OUT LOTS; also a valuable PLANTATION within three miles of said town, together with a quantity of good LANDS in Mason, Bourbon and Scott counties, and their interest in the Paper Mill.

ALEX. & JAMES PARKER.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscribers either by bond, note or book accompt, are requested to call and settle their respective balances immediately, or they shall be put into the hands of proper officers to collect, without respect to persons.

A. & J. P.

Lexington, June 11, 1794.

Directions where the following persons may apply and receive pay, for services performed in the state of Kentucky. (viz.)

LIEUT. Modrell's company stationed in the wilderness: Ensign Foreman's, Ensign Davis's and Serjeant Allin's companies stationed on the frontiers of Lincoln, and Lieut. Logan and Ensign Clarke's companies stationed on Russell's Creek, Greene county, will be paid on proper application to Messrs. Warren and Barbee, in Danville.

Capt. Joshua Baker and and Capt. John Dyal's companies of volunteers, in 1793, will be paid on proper application to mr. Thomas Sloo at Washington, Mason county.

Extra pay, allowed by the Secretary at War, to the guides and spies in Capt. Kenton's company on the late expedition under the command of Maj. Gen. Charles Scott in the year 1793, will be paid on proper application to Innis B. Brent, Lexington.

THOMAS LOVE, P. M.

July 17, 1794. 3w

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Nelson county, near Parker's ferry, on the Beach fork, a dark brown Mare, fourteen hands high, about seven years old, branded on the near shoulder nearly thus (M) and on the near buttock some appearance of the same brand, trots and canters, posted and appraised to 7l. 10s.

† Moses Crume

A CAUTION
To the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in the year 1789, I, the subscriber, Jacob Ish, of Nelson county, Kentucky, agreed, and purchased of Peter Kerns, of said county, in Kentucky, two hundred acres of Land, lying in said Nelson county, Kentucky, about five miles from Bairdstown; for which land I gave him my note of hand for Forty Pounds, due about May 1791:—Also, a power of Attorney to collect my patrimonial share of my deceased father (Peter Ish's estate)—Also, a bill sale to secure the same to the said Peter Kerns. The said estate was left to me in Greenwood county, Juniata, and Packstone county, both in Pennsylvania; and Peter Kerns gave a bond for the conveyance: But in a few months afterwards, the said Peter Kerns and myself agreed to dissolve our contract, and I gave him up his bond of conveyance that he gave to me; and the said Peter Kearns not having the power of attorney, bill of sale, or note by him, at that time, they were not given up to me, neither have I received them since.

The said Peter Kerns has also, a note of hand of mine, for four saddles, which was given in barter for horses; but we agreed afterwards to exchange the horses back again: he not having the note by him, it was not given up, nor has he delivered it to me according to contract.

Therefore, I do forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on the above mentioned two notes, for I will not pay them, or any part thereof, as I never received any satisfaction for either of them.

I do also, forewarn any person or persons from taking any power or assignment of the said bill of sale, from the said Peter Kerns:—And I do forbid and forwarn the Administrator of my father (Peter Ishes estate) not to pay away my patrimonial share of said estate to the above mentioned Peter Kerns, or any other person, by virtue of any power given by me before this date, as I have not received any satisfaction for the same.

JACOB ISH.

July 24, 1790. *3w

Mr. Bradford.

THE Public will recollect, the aspersions thrown upon my character by Nicholas Meriwether which I once endeavoured to refute in your papers. Not satisfied with having obtained a decision in the House of Representatives in my favor, I instituted suits against those malicious slanderers in the court of Shelby county, and by the determination of a jury of my peers, recovered considerable damages against two of them. The suit against Nicholas Meriwether was dismissed at his costs, upon his acknowledging his error and signing a certificate which I beg leave through your paper to communicate to the public.

I am Sir, your mo. obt.
Humble servant
Daniel M'Clelland.

I do hereby certify, that the information I received concerning the character of Daniel M'Cleland was wrong, and that I cannot support the charges I exhibited in the public papers against him.

Nicholas Meriwether.

Teste
Will. M'Clung.
B. Thruston.

3w June 19, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Scott county on the South fork of Licking, a small black MARE, 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 7 or 8 years old, has a brand but not legible, appraised to 3l. 5s.

JOHN SANDERS.

A tract of LAND for sale.

FIVE score and ten within the tract,
Which to describe I'll not be slack,
Meadows, pastures, water good,
Full Eighty acres growing wood;
Whose land it was I'll let you know,
'Twas David Leitch's long ago;
Now in possession of one Wright
Which gladly he would sell this night.
(Remember this tho by the way,)
To one who will the Money pay.
Three miles from Lexington doth lie,
Where for the terms you may apply.

ISRAEL WRIGHT.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Cane run, Mercer county, a white MARE and black COLT a year old this spring, the mare neither docked or branded, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 11 years old, the mare and colt appraised to 9l.

JOHN SMITH.

Feb. 24, 1794. "

P.S. Since the mare has shed a brand appears on the near shoulder nearly thus and on the off shoulder O, she has also a remarkable scar on the near buttock.

For sale, for Cash and young Negroes.

ABOUT 350 acres of LAND, within six miles of Lexington, just above Lewis Craig's old mill, in the forks of South Elkhorn—about 120 acres cleared and under good fence—a bearing peach orchard of 200 trees, and 200 more planted—about 8 acres of Meadow, exceedingly well watered—a good Mill seat for an overshot mill, which will grind about 7 ohs in the year. For terms, apply to me on the premises.

JOHN SANDERS.

Adjoining the above tract is for sale 180 acres, 30 of which is cleared and under good fence, about 5 of Meadow, 300 bearing peach trees. 3w J.S.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Scott county, on Cane run, one black Horse, about three years old this spring, four feet ten inches high, a large star in the forehead, both hind feet white, long mane and tail, not broke, branded on the near shoulder O, appraised to 8l.

FRANCIS COLEMON.

March 27, 1794. †

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Clarke county, on two mile creek, a flea-bitten white MARE, about 13 hands and an inch high, about 17 years old, branded on the near buttock thus L, had on her hind feet old shoes, appraised to 2l. 10s.

JOSEPH DUNCAN.

April 22, 1794. †

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Clarke county, on Aarons run a branch of Grassy lick creek, a Sorrel MARE about 14 hands high 7 years old, a blaze face, some saddle spots branded on the near shoulder CP, has on a five shilling bell, appraised to 9l.

Also, a bay Colt two years old, neither docked nor branded, has a large star, the right hind leg gray to the ham, appraised to 7l 10s.

JAMES RAFERTY.

May 1, 1794. †

TAREN up by the subscriber, living on Indian creek, near Myers' mill, a brown or mouse coloured Mare, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder V and on the near buttock 99, appraised to forty shillings.

James Swinny.

June 27, 1793. *

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on North Elkhorn, near Henry's mill, a bay HORSE, 14 hands one inch high, 5 years old, has a small star in his forehead, appraise to 9l.

JOHN J. FLOURNOY.

May 3, 1794. "

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Rolling fork, near the mouth of Pope's creek, Washington county, a black mare, with a large star in her forehead and snip on her nose, a white spot on the right side of her mouth on the jaw, several saddle spots, short tail, the two near feet white, a scar on the near buttock supposed to be intended for some kind of a brand, 4 feet 5 inches high, adjudged to be about 16 years old, appraised to 3l. 10s.

E.E.tp. ALLEN WILSON,

WANTED (at the Paper-mill in Georgetown) four or five Apprentice Boys, between the age of twelve and seventeen years, any such who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

Craig, Parkers & Co.

Oct. 2. tf

Lexington, 20th June 1794.

THE subscribers having begun manufacturing NAILS, are now ready to supply those that may stand in need, at the following prices, (to wit)

10d. 12d. 20d. and flooring brads, at 1/4 by the quantity of 100 wt. or more, and by retail at 1/6.

8d. ditto, at 1/6 by the quantity, or 1/8 by retail.

6d. ditto at 1/8 by the quantity, or 1/10 by retail.

They have also on hand a few pair of French Burr MILL STONES, (in size four feet) which they will sell at Limestone, for the low price of £100 per pair.

The superfine and common BOLTING CLOTHS before mentioned by them, are to be had at PHILIPS CALDWELL & Co's Store in this town.

THOMAS HART & SON.

A number of Journeymen Nailors wanted, to whom generous wages will be paid in Cash.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Scott county, on the waters of Cane run, one chesnut sorrel Mare, four years old, fourteen hands high, both hind feet white, a large star in her forehead, and a small streak of white below, has a small scar below the near eye, and a large one below the off eye, the appearance of a scald, no brand, appraised to 12l.

Also, one other small Filley, about two years old, a pale sorrel, blaze face, the near hind foot white, no brand, appraised to 3l.

ABRAHAM BUFORD.

May 12, 1794. *

Woodford court of Quarter Sessions, June term, 1794.

Charles Vancover, Complainant,
Against
James Wilkinson & Humphrey Marshall, } Defdts.

In Chancery.

THE defendant James having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant James appear here on the first day of our next September court, and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and published at the Clear creek Baptist meeting house on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the door of the court house of this county. A copy.

Cave Johnson, C.C.

Philips Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now opening

A LARGE and COMPLEAT Assortment of

MERCHANDISE;

Which they are determined to sell LOW for CASH.

They also earnestly request those indebted to them to settle their accounts immediately.

* * * *He has for sale superfine* BOULTING CLOTHS.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions continued and held for Mercer county at the Court-house in Harrodsburgh, on the 27th day of February 1794.

James Lawrence, Complainant,
Against
Sampson and George Matthews and Patrick Lockhart, } Defendants.

In CHANCERY.

THE Defendant George Matthews not having entered his appearance agreeably to Law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said George is no inhabitant of this State, on the motion of the Complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant George appear here on the first day of the next September Court, to answer the bill of the complainant: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two months successively in the Kentucky Gazette, and be published at the Presbyterian Meeting house near Danville some Sunday immediately after Divine service, and at the Court-house door of the said County.

A Copy, teste
THOMAS ALLIN, C.C.

*128.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Hood's tavern, Clarke county, a brown Horse, about seven years old, about fourteen hands high, no perceivable brand, appraised to 7l. 15s.

James Duncan.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a bay MARE, 4 years old past 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with a stirrup iron, with a small star and blaze in her face, appraised to 5l. 12s. EEtp.

Wm. W. Hopkins.

TAKEN up the subscriber living near Harrodsburgh, Mercer county, a small bay MARE, with a blaze in her face, 14 years old, trots naturally, appraised to 3l.

Wyan Pennybaker.

Feb. 27, 1792. "

FRENCH SCHOOL.

Peter Valentine,
Proposes teaching the
French Language,
If he can get a dozen pupils not under the age of 12.

HIS attendance will be 2 hours in the day, and his terms Four dollars per Quarter, and Two dollentrance money.——He may be spoken to at Mr. Toulmin's in High Street.

Lexington, July 11, 1794. tf

Agreeable to a Resolution of the Trustees of Clarksville at the Falls of Ohio, June 10, 1794.

A FURTHER SALE OF THE

HALF ACRE LOTS,

IN the said town of Clarksville, will take place at Louisville on the first Tuesday in next September, at which time the claims and titles to Lots in said town will be determined, and such as have been sold and not then paid for, will be forfeited.

8w GEORG[illegible] Chn